

GREATEST OF ALL

PREVIOUS NOTED BENEFACTIONS
ECLIPSED BY CECIL RHODES.

Millions Given to Education and the
Fostering of Friendship Between
English-Speaking Peoples.

SCHOLARSHIPS AT OXFORD

FOR AMERICANS, BRITISH COLONIALS
AND FIVE GERMAN.

Each State and Territory in This
Country to Be Entitled to Send
Two Students Abroad.

EXPLANATION BY EDITOR STEAD

THAT THROWS LIGHT ON THE PURPOSES
OF HIS LATE FRIEND.

Special Request of \$250,000 to a
College—Provision Made for Instruction
of Rhodesians.

LONDON, April 4.—The will of Cecil Rhodes provides for the establishment of colonial scholarships, as previously announced, and two American scholarships to each of the present States and Territories of the United States. It also provides for five scholarships for students of German birth at Oxford, the one nominated by Emperor William, and, commenting on the bequest, Mr. Rhodes, in a codicil, telegraphed from South Africa, said: "For a good understanding between England, Germany and the United States will secure the peace of the world and educational relations form the strongest tie." All the Rhodes scholarships—American, colonial and German—are at Oxford.

Mr. Rhodes' will is a remarkable and voluminous document of more than 3,500 words. Even this is not the entire will, as the executors only gave out the portions which they consider to be of public interest. It was executed in 1899. There is a codicil attached on the day of the deceased's last departure from England, and another, dated from Cape Town, leaves \$400,000 yearly to keep up the spot in the Matopos hills, where his remains are to be buried. The will further directs that a railroad extension be made into the Matopos hills so that visitors may go there at the week end to inspect "the majesty and glory of their surroundings."

Mr. Rhodes explicitly says he is to be buried in an aperture, cut in the solid rock, surrounded by a brass tablet bearing the words: "Here lie the remains of Cecil John Rhodes." No one else is to be buried there who has not deserved well of his country.

Mr. Rhodes bequeaths all the landed property near Bulawayo and Salisbury, both in Matabeleland, to trustees, whom he directs to cultivate the land for the instruction of the people of Rhodesia. His celebrated country place at Groteschuur, not far from Cape Town, Mr. Rhodes leaves as a residence for "the prime minister of the federal government of South Africa," with \$1,000,000 for its maintenance.

Mr. Rhodes divides the \$200,000 bequest to Cecil Rhodes into several funds, indicating concisely how he wishes them to be applied, and adds this characteristic sentence: "And finally, as college authorities have been slow to take up the offer, I hope, withdrawing them or their sympathies from the land of their adoption or birth."

The will provides that the executors may, at their discretion, delay establishing any territorial scholarships until such time as they may think fit, but it provides also that the territorial scholarships, once established, shall not lapse upon the admission of the Territory to statehood. Another provision is that no student shall be qualified or disqualified for election to a scholarship on account of race or religious opinion.

Mr. Rhodes desires that the students should not patronize any particular college, but distribute themselves throughout the university. The trustees are allowed to suspend or remove any scholar at their discretion.

Mr. Rhodes expresses the hope that the trustees will arrange an annual dinner and reunion for all students and scholarship graduates who are able to attend, and invite thereto as guests "persons who have shown sympathy with the views expressed by me in my will."

In a codicil to his will Cecil Rhodes settles the Dalham Hall estate on his brother, Col. Francis William Rhodes, and his male heirs, with remainder to his brother, Ernest Frederick Rhodes, and the males of his heirs. In a clause referring to this settlement Mr. Rhodes expresses his objection to the expectation that he is developing into a "loaf-er," and says that the essence of a proper life is that every man should have a definite occupation during a substantial period of his career.

In the disposition of the Dalham Hall estate it is provided that the successor to the estate must have been ten years in business or in a profession other than the army, or in the case of an infant, he must enter business and remain there for ten years, otherwise the estate will terminate. The will is strictly against encumbering the estate.

The will provides for five German scholarships in each of the first three years after his death, or a total of fifteen such scholarships. There is some doubt as to the precise wording of the codicil, as only the tenor of it was cited from South Africa.

CHOLERA IS SPREADING

TOTAL OF 172 CASES AND 134 DEATHS
IN THE PHILIPPINES TO DATE.

Prisoners ill with the disease—Spanish
Editor Fined for Libel—First
Direct American Mail Steamer.

MANILA, April 4.—Two cases of cholera have occurred in the Bilalid Prison. Consequently all the prisoners there have been discharged and will be taken to a detention hospital, which will be quarantined. The total number of cases of cholera reported here up to noon to-day was 166, and there have been 134 deaths from the disease. In the province thirty-two cases of cholera and nineteen deaths from that cause have occurred.

Senor Valdez, the editor of the Spanish weekly paper here, convicted of libeling two Filipino members of the Philippine Commission—Benito Legarda and Dr. Pardo T. Tavera, former president of the Liberal party—has been fined 4,000 pesos. The judge said that the offer to prove the truth of the assertions aggravated the original offense.

There was a celebration here to-day of the arrival at this port of the steamer Peru from San Francisco, the first direct American mail steamer to reach Manila.

The celebration was under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce, Gen. Leonard Wood, acting Governor of the Philippines, and Prof. Dean C. Worcester, of the Philippine Commission, who were the principal guests. Judge Villamor, accompanied by the assistant attorney general, has gone to Tapan, in the province of Samar, to try over 500 cases of treason and sedition.

A burial corps has gone to Balangian, island of Samar, to exhume the remains of the members of the Ninth Infantry, who were massacred there in September last.

COPY OF MASSACRE ORDER.
Submitted to the Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—A little over a year ago the Senate adopted a resolution calling on the secretary of war for information tending to show the authenticity and genuineness of the alleged order for the massacre of the foreign residents of Manila on the evening of Feb. 15, 1899. The secretary of war has just made response to this resolution, all of the time since the adoption of the resolution being required to complete the search for the necessary papers here and in the Philippines.

The secretary transmits in answer to the resolution a photographic reproduction of the alleged massacre order, bearing date of Feb. 15, 1899, and with this photograph are a number of papers intended to demonstrate that it is an absolute copy of an original that actually existed and was issued by the late General Luna. General Luna, on this point, is stated, in a statement by Aguinaldo, affirmed the genuineness of Luna's signature to the order. This report states that Luna was at the time of the massacre in the city of Manila. The secretary says that additional copies of the order in question, the authenticity of which is affirmed by the accompanying papers, were found in the possession of Gen. Luna, an intimate friend of General Luna, member of the Philippine army, and one of the officers who took part in the defense of the Philippine possessions from Calocan, on the outskirts of Manila. Finally, it is stated that on Feb. 23, 1899, two weeks after the date of the order, a daring attack was made by the insurgents on the American forces in Manila.

TRIBUTE TO THE REV. DR. HALE.

President Roosevelt's Letter to Senator George Frisbie Hoar.

BOSTON, April 4.—In a letter sent to Senator George F. Hoar, expressing regret that he could not be present at the public celebration of the eightieth birthday of the Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale in this city last evening, President Roosevelt said:

"I very earnestly wish I could be present at the celebration of the eightieth birthday of Edward Everett Hale. A classical allusion to the fact that you have lived to see the end of the world is not a little amusing, but I suppose all of you who have read the simpler classical books think of Timoleon in his old age, as one of the noblest and most attractive figures in all history. Dr. Hale is just such a figure now. We love him and we reverence him. We are proud of our citizenship because he is our fellow-citizen, and we feel that his life and his writings will be a source of inspiration and fresh efforts toward high thinking and right living. To have written 'The Man Without a Country' by himself would be quite enough to make all the Nation his debtor. I belong in the innumerable army of those who owe him much, and through you I wish him Godspeed now."

O. M. Carter's Condition Improving.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., April 4.—Warren McClaughry, of the federal prison, said to-night he believed Oberlin M. Carter's condition was somewhat improved. McClaughry, who was with Carter when the latter arrived this morning from Chicago and spent the entire day at his bedside, said that Carter is now in a pending suit, about which Carter is so sure.

ANOTHER CORONATION INVITATION.

Note—Spain Desires Our Friendship, and Suggests That the Renewing of Such Be Made a Special Feature at the Coming Coronation of Alphonso XIII.



FOUGHT ALL ONE DAY

BLOODY BATTLE IN SOUTHWEST PORTION OF THE TRANSVAAL.

Forces of General Kitchener, the
Commander-in-Chief's Brother,
Engaged in a Running Fight.

BOTH SIDES LOST HEAVILY
BUT THE BOERS SUFFERED MOST
AND FINALLY RETREATED.

Party of Canadians Cut to Pieces
While Holding Their Ground—
Punishment of Australians.

LONDON, April 4.—There was severe fighting all day long on March 31 in the neighborhood of Hart's river, in the southwestern extremity of the Transvaal, between part of General Kitchener's force and the forces of General's Delarey and Kemp, resulting in a repulse of the Boers after heavy losses on both sides. The Canadian Rifles especially distinguished themselves, one party, commanded by Lieutenant Bruce Caruthers, holding its post until every man was killed or wounded.

Lord Kitchener's official report, dated from Pretoria yesterday evening, says: "General Kitchener (Lord Kitchener's brother) sent Colonels Keir and Cookson from Vreikull, western Transvaal, March 31, to reconnoiter towards Hart's river. They soon struck the track of guns, and, carrying on a running fight for eight miles, following the track through the bush. Emerging on a plain, large Boer reinforcements advanced against their flanks, forcing the British troops to take up a defensive position, which they hastily intrenched. Fighting ensued at close quarters until the Boers were repulsed on all sides. Delarey and Kemp and other leaders vainly attempted to persuade their men to renew the action. Fifteen hundred Boers participated in the engagement, but they were practically annihilated, and cleared away to the northwest and south. The British losses were also heavy. The Canadian Rifles especially distinguished themselves, one party, commanded by Lieutenant Bruce Caruthers, holding its post until every man was killed or wounded. Others of the force showed great steadiness, allowing the Boers to advance to within 200 yards of them and repelling them with a steady rifle fire."

Canadian Casualties.

OTTAWA, April 4.—His Excellency, Lord Minto, has received the following cable from Cape Town concerning the casualties in the engagement of the Second Canadian Mounted Rifles on March 31:

"Dasch Poort, Klein Hart's River, March 31.—Lieutenants R. H. Ryan and W. J. Louden, formerly of the North-West Mounted Police, are dangerously wounded, along with Lieutenants G. P. McKay, of Montreal, and R. F. Markham, New Brunswick. Noncommissioned officers and men killed, 9; wounded, 40. Names of the latter not yet received."

SENTENCES OF AUSTRALIANS.

Official Statement Finally Issued by the British War Office.

LONDON, April 4.—The War Office this afternoon issued an official statement of the facts in regard to the Australians sentenced for murdering Boer prisoners, as follows:

The Rushvelt Caribbeers, who were recruited in South Africa, but included other colonists, were employed in July and August in the wildest part of the Transvaal, eighty miles northeast of Pietersburg, and took a certain number of prisoners. Grave irregularities on the part of certain officers of the corps came to the knowledge of the military authorities in October, and an exhaustive investigation was ordered by Lord Kitchener. As a result of the inquiry five officers were tried by court-martial, to twelve murders. Lieutenants Kemp and Morant were sentenced to death, which was carried out. These officers were also charged with the murder of a Boer prisoner, and were sentenced to death, which was carried out. The sentence was commuted to life imprisonment at penal servitude. Lieutenant Picton was found guilty of manslaughter and was cashiered. Major Lenahan, commanding the caribbeers, who became aware of the

MUST NOT SQUABBLE

PRESIDENT WILL NOT TOLERATE
QUARRELING AMONG OFFICIALS.

Changes in Hawaii Probable in Order
to Secure More Harmonious Administration Than Now Exists.

INDIANIAN MAY BE GOVERNOR

GILBERT F. LITTLE MENTIONED AS
MR. DOLE'S SUCCESSOR.

Now Acting as Federal Judge—Sargent to Succeed Powderly as Head of the Immigration Bureau.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The President expects very soon to undertake the reorganization of the Hawaiian territorial government. If there is one thing which President Roosevelt will not stand it is a continual squabble among executive officials. One of the chief reasons why he cleaned out the immigration bureau was to stop the quarreling. Probably no man could have defined the exact merits of the differences between Mr. Powderly and others. The President said he did not want to know, but was satisfied the best thing to do was to get an entire new set of officials. To a degree that is the way he regards the Hawaiian situation. There are bitter feuds between the officials of these islands. The representatives of the various factions come to Washington at various times and the main thing they do is to abuse their enemies. The President and his ministers are heartily sick of it all. Some time ago it was understood he had settled the matter by recognizing the Parker interests. An intimation of his probable conclusion went to Samuel Parker, the one most interested, and he immediately began expressing himself most vigorously in the public prints. The President immediately saw that Parker was not the sort of a man who would conduct a harmonious administration. Nothing more was heard of this. Yet it has been clear to all that the affairs of the island were rapidly growing worse.

Rebel Armies Routed

Important Victories for Colombian Government Forces.

Insurgents Under Generals Soto, McAlister and Uribe-Uribe, Defeated—Herrera to Be Attacked.

PANAMA, Colombia, April 4.—This city was the scene of wild enthusiasm on the part of the Conservatives last night, when Governor Salazar made public the contents of the following dispatch received from President Marroquin at Bogota:

"Gen. Gonzales Valencia has defeated and completely destroyed the armies of Generals Focion Soto and Juan McAlister. Gen. Uribe-Uribe, who invaded Colombian territory via Medina, in the Department of Boyaca, was also defeated by Gen. Nicolas Valencia."

Gen. Salazar informed the correspondent that both victories were of importance, because they meant practically the end of the revolution, leaving only the remnants to be pacified. The Governor has received advice from Cauca, announcing the approaching departure of 800 men from that department to begin operations against the Liberal general, Herrera, who will be attacked by 10,000 government soldiers. Should Herrera attack Panama the city would be in danger. The Liberal army is very numerous, but the Liberals do not possess.

May End the Insurrection.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Senator Concha, the Colombian minister, has received a cablegram from President Marroquin, of Colombia, confirming the press dispatches from Panama of the victories of Generals Valencia and Focion over the insurgents. It is believed at the legation here that this will end the insurrection in Colombia.

TO SOLVE POLICE PROBLEM.

Town of Hazelton Will Receive Bids for Services of 25 Bluecoats.

NEW YORK, April 4.—Several councilmen of Hazelton believe they have solved the problem of securing efficient policemen. A new administration will take office next Monday, and it is proposed that the places of twenty-five policemen shall be given to the twenty-five highest bidders, and that they shall be physically capable and able to do the work. If they disobey orders or are dishonest their bond is to be forfeited. The adherents of this plan say that it will bring better service and honest policemen.

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Four Hundred Members of the Brotherhood Spent a Jolly Night at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

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Wanted to Die and Was Afraid to Commit Suicide—Confession Which is Not Believed.

SALT LAKE, Utah, April 4.—Clyde Felt, the fifteen-year-old boy, who confessed yesterday to the police that he had conspired with the body of Samuel Collins, a watchman of the Wasatch mines, at Warm Springs, after the latter had committed suicide, to-day broke down and confessed to two police officers that he had cut the old man's throat in the little cave above Warm Springs, stripped the body of its clothing, bound it, and after walling up the entrance with stones had buried the blood-stained clothes. Young Felt said that he had cut Collins' throat only after long urging by the old man, who insisted that he wanted to die and was afraid to commit the deed himself.

Early this morning Felt, in company with the policeman, climbed the hills to search for Collins' valise, which Felt said the old man had hidden on the day of his death. Felt led the officer up and down the hillside aimlessly for some time, finally admitted that the story of the valise was a myth, that Collins never had one, and that the crime had been committed by himself after Collins had urged him for several days.

"I killed the old man," he said, "but I could not help it. He made me do it. I did not go up Ensign peak at all, and I did not have any valise to carry. The old man told me to tell that story if his body was found. When we got up to the little cave he began undressing. I asked him what he was doing that for, and he said he was going to commit suicide. I said: 'Oh, don't do that while I am up here.' Then he said: 'I want you to kill me. Here are some stones and a steel and some rope. You tie me down and then cut my throat.' I did not like to do it, but he begged so hard that I just could not stand it. He took the rope and wrapped it around his legs and got me to tie his arms to his side. Then I took the razor. He kept on begging, and finally I just took the razor and gave one slash across his throat and jumped out of the hole and ran. He had told me to bury his clothes. I went and got the pile and carried them away down the gulley and buried them. Then I went back. The old man was dead. I took some rocks and built a wall in front of the cave for about a foot. I felt assured and did not finish, so I came back the next day and finished what I had begun. I could not help doing it. The old man could make me do anything he wanted to."

Felt insists that he was alone with Collins when the murder was committed. Nevertheless, the police believe that the boy has not told all of his story, and are working on the theory that others were implicated. Behind the crime is a story of moral degeneracy that has few parallels. Collins, according to the police, had a number of boys in the neighborhood, and he was under his influence, and they express the belief that his death was the culmination of a long and wicked life.

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And the Murderous Butler Sentenced to Be Hanged After Pleading Guilty.

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ANARCHISTS ARRESTED.

Alleged Distributing Pamphlets at a Meeting.

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